

A great revolt of the BAGAUDAE shook the region of central Gaul between the Loire and Seine, the AQUITANIAN federates got involved, just as they later took advantage of the unrest that was caused by the downfall of the Burgundians.

435 → 453 r.

406? → 453

Attila - King of the Huns

He became king of the Huns sometime after A.D. 435 and ruled until his death in A.D. 453.

The Huns were fierce warriors who struck terror into the hearts of the inhabitants of the Roman Empire. They dominated the northern frontier of the Roman Empire, extracting tribute from the emperors of the Eastern and the Western Empires especially from the wealthier East. By the time of Attila, the Huns

was added in Idangay, developed an infantry
army, and they differed from other tribes
in the Roman frontier their ability to
conduct successful raids & fortified cities.

By the late 440s Athabascans disappeared, and
with it he moved across the Rhine and into

Spain, taking Rome, Mainz, Strasbourg, Cologne and
Trier. Few held out, at the the siege of Orleans

the Roman general Aetius met them a force of Roman
and Visigoth allies and moved out to meet the

Huns. The rest of the Battle of Chalons, Roman

were victorious; Aetius allowed Attila to
withdraw across the Rhine.

435

NESTORIANISM prevailed in the
East.

435

GENERIC (King of Vandals) was successful over the Roman governor BONIFACIUS. There was a brief peace.

AD 435'

This date (maya equivalent) appears
in conjunction with the founder
of the COPAN dynasty
YAX K'UK' MO J